Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1803. No. 697.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogtheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 11.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes ter casks,
Molasses in
Sugar in hhds rrels,
White and ap in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

March 12.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the LAND conveyed to me, as Trustee for Colin Auld, by John D. Orr, hitherto advertised to take place at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on the first of March next, is postponed by consent of the parties interested, until Tuesday the 15th of that month, when the property will be exposed to Sale at the said Coffee-House for ready money in terms of the Deed of Trust.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Feb. 28. d

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner *Friendship,*

J. QUANDRILL, Master;

Intended as a regular PACKET; will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union street.

Who has so for Sale,

A quantity of coarse and fine SALT and Pennsylvania BAR IRON.

March 11. d

LETTERS
ON THE
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES
OF
EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the first volume of the above work is now ready for delivery.

SAM. BISHOP.

March 11. d

THE co-partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Riddle & Brashears,* is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The customers are respectfully informed that *Joshua Riddle* is duly authorised to collect all debts due said concern; and such as have claims will please to apply to him for payment.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,
TRUEMAN BRASHEARS.

March 11. d3t1aw3w

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and the customers of the above concern, that he continues to do business on his own account in the house lately occupied by Riddle and Brashears; that his assortment is general, and he will be very thankful for a continuation of favors.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 11. d3t1aw3w

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their Book Store in King street,

(Price 25 cents,)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Lousiana,

To the French; and on the late breach of Treaty by the Spaniards:

Including the translation of a Memorial on the War of St. Domingo, and Cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French Counsellor of State.

March 10. d

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the *Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,* will be held at the Exchange Coffee House on Wednesday the 16th day of March next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Armstead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfok, February 18, F25 d15t

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt, in bags of four bushels each, for sale by

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Public Vendue.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

At Philip C. Marsteller's Vendue Store, on a Credit of 60 and 90 days, for negotiable Notes, with approved endorsers, the following

GOODS, *viz.*

500 pieces long white Nankeens, first quality, in lots,
500 do. short yellow Nankeens, 1st quality, in lots,
250 lb. red Turkey Cotton, 1st and 2d quality,
25 catties of sewing Silk, 1st quality,
20 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
4 do. Silk Velvet of different colours,
7 do. superfine Cloth, do.
9 do. Cassimeres, do.
1 do. Welsh Flannels,
2 boxes mens' and boys' Castor Hats,
1 case of Sheetings, in lots,
1 cask of Sewing Twine,
1 bale of Bottle Corks,
10 boxes hollow Glass, consisting of Decanters, quart and pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.
5 boxes of Beads, handsomely assorted,
2 cases Pearl Necklaces,
An elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches,
An elegant assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Earbobs, Necklaces, Lockets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, &c. &c.
60 dozen Claret, in boxes, 1st quality,

N. B. *Bank Discount allowed for Cash.*

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

March 9.

Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the House of Mr. Davies, Royal Street, between King and Cameron Streets,

A variety of elegant

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Mahogany Side Boards, Dining, Card, and Tea Tables, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, and Bedsteads, Carpets, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.

March 9.

Doctor HALL,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he will practice Medicine in this town and its immediate vicinity; and that he is now opening an extensive

Assortment of Medicine, &c.

which he will dispose of either by wholesale or retail, upon as good terms as they are to be had in this place.

N. B. Medicine Chests (with general directions free) put up on a short notice.

March 9. d

A. WILLIS

Has just received a qaantity of excellent

China Oranges, Cramberries and Shelbark Nuts,

which he offers for sale at his store on Prince street.

March 9. d

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18. d

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

Notice.

Came to the subscriber's place within two miles of Alexandria, on the road to Hartshorne's mill, the 22d of February, a stray red and white COW with a CALF, (the cow supposed to be about 4 years old, and the calf 6 weeks) the cow is marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and an overkeel in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MICHAEL FIELDING.

March 11. 3t

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, by the Executors of the late Gen. George Washington, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April, on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles county, in the state of Maryland, near a place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April, on the premises, 519 acres in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town, not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson county, Virginia, about two miles west of Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hampshire county, on Potomac river, about 12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson county, on the south fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson county in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on the premises, 571 acres in Frederick county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and 885 acres on Chattin's run, in Faquier county.

One fourth of the amount of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, and to carry interest from the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12. d

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 12. d

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cramberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett,* of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

February 18, 1803.

BANKRUPT LAW.

(Continued.)

Mr. S. Smith. The diſcuſſion of this day ought to convince gentlemen that thoſe were in the right who prayed them not to go into it, as it has effectually deſtroyed the doing any buſineſs for this day. Another reaſon in favor of poſtponement is to give legal gentlemen time to turn over their books, and to underſtand what the bankrupt law really is—and to aſcertain whether the objectionable parts to which they refer are in the law or not. For I believe the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Haſtings) who has pointed out the exceptionable proviſions in the law, will not, on examination, find them.

As already obſerved, the law is an experiment intended to be tried for five years. Gentlemen are now for cutting off two years. Is this giving the experiment a fair trial?

I underſtand this to be the diſtinction between the bankrupt law and the inſolvent law. The inſolvent law is made to relieve the debtor from thraldom, and for his benefit alone. The bankrupt law is made for the benefit of the creditor againſt fraudulent debtors. For this purpoſe it was paſſed; and as far as I am acquainted with its effects, they have operated favorably.

What were the effect of the inſolvent laws on the creditor? Merchants of large dealings in the habit of giving their name, and receiving that of a friend to endorſe their paper obtained diſcounts on what were termed accommodation notes; when in tottering circumſtances, conſidering themſelves bound to ſecure thoſe who had lent them their names in preference to their real bona-fide creditors, they became falſe to the latter—that is they ſecured thoſe who had lent them their names, and nothing elſe, the whole property went to them, while not a dollar remained for the man who had ſold his wheat or his tobacco, or any other article. Againſt theſe the door was ſhut. What was the conſequence? A petition came forward from the man thus inſolvent, who in Maryland is releaſed from his debts, without either a lien on his perſon or property. In Maſſachuſetts, we are informed the perſon, but not the property is releaſed. And what is the effect of holding any property he may thereafter acquire anſwerable for his previous debts? You will baniſh him from the ſtate where ſuch laws exiſt to thoſe where they do not exiſt. While he remains ſubject to ſuch laws he will be idle. Pardon me for the expreſſion, he will be as a dead horſe that will not work. But he will go where he can again act for himſelf with ſome proſpect of riſing in the world.

Now what are the effects in ſimilar circumſtances under the bankrupt law! Merchants know generally very well when a man is on the totter; and when eſpecially they hear that a man in trade is about to ſecure his ſecurities, they bring him immediately under the proviſions of the bankrupt law; and thereby ſecure the farmer, as well as themſelves—for the farmer is at home and does not know the ſituation of the merchant indebted to him. But merchant watches merchant—and as ſoon as a commiſſion is taken a fair dividend of the effects, of the bankrupt is made amongſt all his creditors.

In Philadelphia, not long ſince, a merchant failed for a great ſum—the neceſſary oaths were taken, and he was likely to get off with two or three hundred thouſand dollars, which was however ultimately ſecured to his creditors under the bankrupt law. In Maryland a merchant in grea trade f[illegible]led for a very large ſum. It is true th[illegible]e of jealouſy was for ſome time fixed upon him. But money for the amount of 240,000 dollars, that would otherwiſe have been loſt, was ſeized hold of by the bankrupt act, and but for which the fair creditor's claims would have been defeated. Here then is the diſtinction between the inſolvent and the bankrupt law. In the laſt there is a fair and honeſt dividend among the creditors—in the firſt all ſuch diviſion is defeated, and the effects of the debtor are ſecured to his friends before he is declared an inſolvent.

But it is ſaid the bankrupt law has defects. This is a reaſon for poſtponing it until the next ſeſſion, when the aid of gentlemen, who perceive its defects, can be obtained to remove them. But how remove them? By applying its proviſions ſtill further than they now extend? The great objection in England is that it is extended too far. I will aſk gentlemen, who hold this language, whether they wiſh to extend it to the whole farming intereſt? If they do ſo extend it, I will tell them the farmer will owe them but little obligation. What will be the conſequence? That his landed eſtate, owing to his misfortunes, will be brought before the commiſſioners and ſwept away; whereas, as at preſent, by working his eſtate, he may in a few years liberate it from the liens upon it.

It is aſked, if the community has been benefitted by this act. I will anſwer that the commercial part of the community has been benefitted; and this is proved by our not having received a ſingle petition of its repeal from any quarter.

Mr. Smith repeated his conviction that the law was made for the benefit of the creditor, and not the debtor. It was true that the debtor might feel obliged by the liberation of his perſon and property; but the creditor, if he had any feeling of juſtice, would alſo be ſatisfied with this effect. No man of feeling would refuſe to give up his debts, when his debtor gave up all his property. This, indeed, was the univerſal practice of merchants. He never knew an inſtance of the reverſe; and they generally went further, and relinquiſhed to the debtor his furniture.

But it ſeems our law is different from the Engliſh law. Gentlemen ſay our law differs from that, inaſmuch as under the Engliſh ſyſtem, on a ſecond bankruptcy, the perſon of the bankrupt only is liberated unleſs he divide fifteen ſhillings in the pound;—and they affirm this is not the caſe under our law. If he could prove that this was the caſe under our law, he hoped he ſhould be able to induce gentlemen to poſtpone the bill until the next ſeſſion, that they might by that time acquire a better underſtanding of it. The 57th ſection of our law is in the following words:

[Here general Smith quoted the 57th ſection.]

Now this is verbatim and liberatim the ſame with the Britiſh law. I can, ſaid general Smith, give no ſtronger argument for the poſtponement.

Mr. Newton, jun. I riſe with an intention to perform a duty aſſigned to me. I ſhall at all times obey with promptitude and pleaſure the call of thoſe whom I have the honor to repreſent, and my ſtrenuous efforts ſhall never be wanting to promote their happineſs and proſperity.

It is well-known to the houſe that the Bankrupt Law, the ſubject now before us, has been ſubmitted to our conſideration by a petition from the reſpectable towns of Norfolk and Portſmouth, (Virginia) complaining of its partial operation and injurious tendency. This law has attracted public notice, and has in no ſmall degree awakened the fears of all reflecting men. It is ſuppoſed to produce effects the reverſe of thoſe which were intended. The objections to this law are ſolid and juſt.

The miſchief it produces is extenſive; it is not ſuceptible of amendments; the only antidote to the poiſon is a repeal. This opinion is the reſult of mature conſideration.

Having premiſed thus much I truſt the houſe will at this late hour excuſe me for treſpaſſing on its patience. I have no inclination to go into a tedious diſcuſſion of the goodneſs or badneſs of the Bankrupt Law, on a queſtion of poſtponement. It appears to me to be irregular and unfair to deprive us of that freedom of diſcuſſion which can be had only in a Committee of the whole houſe on a ſubject ſo intereſting and ſo intricate. It is a privilege I hope that will not be denied us.

From the courſe which the debate has already taken I am compelled not only to anſwer the arguments urged by gentlemen in favor of a poſtponement, but alſo to offer ſome arguments to juſtify a repeal of that Law. It has been urged by the gentleman from Maryland (Gen. Smith) that it is improper for us to attempt a repeal of that Law until the mercantile cities and towns ſhall have given intimation to us that a repeal is wiſhed for. He has alſo ſaid that time has not been given for the expreſſion of an opinion.

That gentleman I am apprehenſive has forgot, that about the 13th of January I preſented a petition complaining in ſtrong and forcible language of the partiality of that law, and alſo, that on the ſame day a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Varnum) moved a reſolution which paſſed the houſe directing the ſelect committee to whom the petition was referred to enquire into the expediency of repealing that law. It cannot be forgotten either by that gentleman or the houſe, that the committee with the utmoſt diſpatch made a report which was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for the thirty firſt of January. Buſineſs of importance having occupied the attention of the houſe from the 31ſt till the day before yeſterday, prevented my calling up the report of the ſelect committee before that day.

Permit me, Sir, to aſk that gentleman whether notoriety of an intended repeal of that law, had not been given, and whether ſufficient time had not been afforded, to obtain before the preſent day an expreſſion of the public ſentiment from the moſt diſtant parts of the union, from New Hampſhire to Georgia, and from the ſhores of the Atlantic to thoſe of the Miſſiſſippi. I am led to deduce from the premiſes of the gentleman inferences quite oppoſite. The ſilence of the merchants on the ſubject of the Bankrupt Law impreſſes me with a firm belief that they are anxious to have it ſtruck from our ſtatute book.

If this law had faſtened itſelf on their affections and was peculiarly endowed with properties and energies ſucceſsfully to guard againſt and protect the merchant from the misfortunes and calamities to which that profeſſion is liable, would not the merchants, when they beheld the legiſlative, nerved with power and uplifted to ſtrike the fatal blow, ſupplicate you to ſtay the meditated ſtroke, and to ſpare "this ſtupendous fabric of human wiſdom."

That claſs of citizens have a quick ſenſe of injuiries, penetration to diſcern and ſteadineſs to purſue their true and ſolid intereſt. When the legiſlature expreſſed an intention of conditionally repealing our laws, laying diſcriminating duties, &c. &c. remonſtrance on remonſtrance was preſented to the houſe againſt that meaſure. The prompt expreſſion of their opinion on the latter ſubject, and their ſilence on the former—I repeat is to me confirmation ſtrong of their execration of the Bankrupt Law.

A further reaſon in favor of a poſtponement urged by gentlemen is not more ſolid. It is that the repreſentation in the next Congreſs will be the fulleſt of any we have had and of conſequence better qualified to decide on this ſuject—this is an argument more ſpecious than juſt—let me aſk gentlemen why they were ſo raſh as to form a Bankrupt Syſtem? Why did they not look forward with the ſame confidence to the wiſdom of the eighth Congreſs, and leave to that body the conſideration of the queſtion, whether it would not be enlightened policy to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States?—As the gentlemen themſelves have had the courage to act on this ſubject, I truſt this houſe, equal in numbers and talents will not ſhrink from it. The object of gentlemen muſt be manifeſt to all, it is to defeat the repeal of the law.

I remain confident that the houſe will on this occaſion, as it did on a former, decide againſt a poſtponement, and in favor of going into committee of the whole houſe on the report of the ſelect committee.

I have endeavored to anſwer with clearneſs and preciſion the reaſons urged for a poſtponement, whether ſucceſsfully or not the houſe muſt determine. I am now compelled to perform an arduous and a difficult taſk, which will be to ſhew that the operation of the bankrupt law, in defiance of any amendments we can frame, will continue to be partial and immoral, and that it is a ſyſtem which can never enjoy the affections of the citizens of the United States. The taſk is certainly difficult on account of the extent of the ſubject, and our ſucceſs doubtful from the partiality, which is foſtered for the juriſprudence of that country, from which it is taken. The petition which I had the honor to preſent, and which is the ground work of all our proceedings, in general terms, complains of the partiality of the law, and how incapable its proviſions are of preventing the practice of fraud.

The partiality complained of can, in my apprehenſion, have no other meaning than this, viz. that the proviſions of that law are not to extend to every claſs and deſcription of citizens. This partiality cannot be remedied. This, ſir, is not a mere aſſertion, nor is it a viſionary ſpeculation. This aſſertion is the reſult of an attentive and diſpaſſionate examination of the conſtitution of the United States. The conſtitution gives to congreſs power to make "uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the U. States." The word bankruptcies was borrowed from the Britiſh ſtatutes, and as a legal phraſe, its meaning is preciſe and definite. It is well underſtood and defined by the Engliſh juriſts. The term bankrupt means a trader, one who obtains his livelihood by buying and ſelling articles of merchandize, or depends for that livelihood to a certain degree, by buying and ſelling articles of merchandize. If this definition of the word is a right one, and I aver it to be ſo, the words bankrupt, trader, and merchant, are ſynonimous——they are convertible terms, meaning one and the ſame thing. As ſuch the conſtitution forbids us, nay, ſtays our hands from extending the proviſions of a bankrupt law, to either the farmer, planter, mechanic, or any claſs of citizens other than a trader or merchant.

I am conſcious that I am addreſſing myſelf to an enlightened aſſembly—to its better judgment I will ſubmit, with all that deference and reſpect, which worth, talents and virtue can inſpire. If I am wrong, I ſolicit them to correct my errors. I likewiſe behold here profeſſional gentlemen, if I have deviated from legal ground, to point out the path by which I ſhall regain it, and I will retrace my ſteps.

The ſilence of gentlemen emboldens me to ſay, that the ground I have taken is firm and ſolid. Should gentlemen tell me, that the Britiſh bankrupt ſyſtem is extended to a deſcription of perſons other than traders or merchants, I will grant it. What will be gained by this conceſſion? Nothing, that I apprehend. It is to be remembered, that the parliament of Great Britain is omnipotent, according to the learned Blackſtone. Its power to legiſlate is co-extenſive with all and every deſcription of actions which are ſuſceptible of legiſlative controul, on which the legiſlative will can be brought to act. But even there, if it is the will of the parliament to extend the benefits of the bankrupt laws to other perſons, beſides merchants, the law muſt ſpecially deſcribe them. In this country we are ſo peculiarly happy as to have a conſtitution which is a grant of certain powers, in other words, a code of laws to the governors.

All our acts not authoriſed and warranted by that inſtrument are not binding.

This doct[illegible]s ſo univerſally known and underſto[illegible]at I am relieved from the neceſſity [illegible]ing inſtances. The power given [illegible]conſtitution to congreſs, to mak[illegible] laws on the ſubject of bankru[illegible]hroughout the United States, [illegible]ted power, as I have fully ſhew[illegible]e former part of my argument.

Congreſs can by n[illegible]nſtitutional law place the farmer, pl[illegible]ter, or mechanic, on the ſame footing with the trader or merchant. The bankrupt law, according to the terms of the petition, is of conſequence partial; and I will add, impolitic and immoral.

I am not diſpoſed, Sir, to depreciate the laws and inſtitutions of other nations, nor to detract from their merits, if in their juriſprudence any thing valuable is diſcoverable, and by the adoption of which advantage is to be gained—I ſhall be always ready to render my homage to truth, and to profit by the leſſons of experience, knowledge and wiſdom are not the precious and invaluable gifts of heaven, to any favorite clime, or to any choſen people; they are not confined within certain geographical limits, ideal boundaries, they poſſeſs the attribute of ubiquity, there is no portion of the globe, in which monuments of them are not preſerved, and happy for mankind, they are the ſplendid & ſolid acquiſitions of ſtudy and reflection. Yet, ſir, impreſſions ſuch as theſe cannot induce me to believe that it is the true pol[illegible]c[illegible] of any nation to adopt the laws of another, without mature conſideration, and a firm conviction, that the genius and ſpirit of the laws are in harmony with the genius and ſpirit of the people, to whom they are to be rules of action. Different ſtates of ſociety require different laws, our political inſtructions differ eſſentially from thoſe of the European world.

The European and American think differently on political ſubjects—to aſcertain this, I pray gentlemen to take in

one hand the political inſtitutions of Europe, and in the other thoſe of the States and United States of America, and diſpaſſionately compare them with each other. If I miſtake not, the ſtatute and features (if I may be allowed the expreſſions) of the human mind, will be found as there delineated and depicted to preſerve no ſtriking likeneſs. Our conſtitutions and laws are laid on the ſolid foundations, of equality of rights and equality of condition. Laws which make and countenance diſtinctions between citizen and citizen, are hoſtile to the nature and well being of our governments. If we are deſirous of perpetuating the exiſtence, and I truſt we all are, of the conſtitution of the United States, and thoſe of the reſpective ſtates; our laws emanating from theſe different ſources ſhould act in uniſon and concert, or as nearly ſo as the nature of things will admit; uniformity will give to them ſtrength, and erected as they would be, on the ſtable foundation of equal and immutable juſtice, they would for ever poſſeſs the affections of the people. Should a contrary courſe be purſued, our political inſtitutions, the admiration of the world, the firſt-born of wiſdom, would receive a ſhock that would make us all tremble for their preſervation. Prior to the formation of the preſent conſtitution, the ſtate governments had within their reſpective juriſdictions the regulation of all matters relative to property, contracts, &c. in a word, all civil and criminal juriſdiction. All tranſactions even to this day, between citizen and citizen, except in certain ſpecified caſes, are under the immediate controul of the ſtate laws. It has ever been the policy of moſt of the ſtates, and with confidence I ſpeak of the ſtate of Virginia, not to impair the obligation of contracts, nor to abſolve a man from his debts. The only releaſement from a debt or contract is to pay the one and perform the other. To protect the debtor from the oppreſſion of the creditor, to which, in ſome countries, the creditor can at will ſubject the debtor; inſolvent laws are in force, by the proviſions of which the debtor can liberate his body from impriſonment, by aſſigning over his eſtate, both real and perſonal, for the benefit of the creditor. A debtor who has taken the benefit of the inſolvent law cannot be impriſoned again by the creditor for the ſame debt, though the property given by him is inſufficient to pay the debt of the creditor. The ſubſequent acquiſitions of the debtor are made liable to pay the balance. The laws are uniform, conſiſtent and juſt, they bear with equal authority upon all and every deſcription of citizens high and low, rich and poor. This evident impartiality has endeared the ſtate laws to their affections. One common ſtandard of juſtice is eſtabliſhed; the reſult is obedience, without murmur to the laws, and a perfect acquieſcence in their commands.

(Mr. Newton's Speech to be continued.)

BOSTON, March 3.

From Cape Francois, February 9.

As all the bad news which goes from this iſland is generally very much exagerated, I embrace with pleaſure an opportunity direct for Boſton, to give you an account of the affair which happened a few days paſt on the mountains, directly back of the cape. About the 5th inſtant it was reported in town that the brigands were collecting on theſe mountains, and intended to deſcend them to attack and enter the Cape, the report was looked upon as abſurd (feeling ourſelves very ſtrong) conſequently not attended to. The 5th inſt. at about three in the morning, we were awoke by the fire of the muſketry, and ſoon diſcovered that the brigands had attacked the habitation Meheye, where there was a ſmall poſt, and two other places equally near to the town. Meheye and Deſobrie were ſoon ſet fire to; but no more miſchief was done, except the loſs of one officer and three or four men on our ſide; the brigands then fled and have not been ſeen in the mountains ſince.

The next morning, about the ſame time, our troops of the line only made a ſortie into the plain with the dragoons of the Cape, met the main body of the brigands, commanded by Clerveaux and Chriſtophe, gave them battle and compleatly routed them. Upwards of 200 blacks were found dead upon the field; we had 15 or 20 wounded and very few killed. A captain of horſe in the general's guarde d'honneur, wounded Clerveaux in a ſingle combat, and would have taken him but for a muſket ball which ſtuck him in the groin and threw him from his horſe. General Rochambeau left here about ten days ago, with about 2000 freſh troops, which will doubtleſs ſtop the progreſs which the brigands are making in the ſouth. We are in daily expectation of very large reinforcements that have ſailed from different parts of France. General Rochambeau is indefatigable in his exertions, very brave, and his name only is terrible to the blacks. While he was here with leſs force than we now have, we ſaw nothing of the enemy. Since our arreſtation the American commerce has been put upon the ſame footing as the French, except only higher impoſt duty; and we have been repaid the money we were forced to lend.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Arrived, brigs Minerva, Ray, Port-Royal, Martinique; Regulator, Taber, Charleſton; ſchrs. Polly, Robertſon, Nantucket; Volunteer, Bell. Curracoa; Ruby, Johnſon, North-Carolina; Nancy, Froſt, Havanna.

Schr. Enterprize, Pinkham, Wilmington, N. C.

The ſchr. Echo, Peck, arrived at Charleſton, from this port; in a ſevere gale of wind, two of the ſeamen were waſhed overboard and loſt.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Brig Minerva, Ray, from Port Royal, Martinique. Left there, ſchr. John, Cole, of and for Marblehead, to ſail in 10 days; brig Patty, Appleton, juſt arrived from Boſton; brig Jolly Bacchus, King, of Providence, to ſail ſhortly for T's Iſland. Touched at St. Pierre's; left there ſloop Polly, Burkett, of an for N. York, to ſail in a few days; the brig Jane, of Newburyport, and ſeveral others, names not recollected. Pork 18 dols. beef 14, flour 8½, but prohibited, mackarel 5 dols. ſalmon 6, herrings from 3 to 4 dols. per quintal. In lat. 38, long. 71, ſpoke ſhip Hamden and Sidney, out 2 days, from Philadelphia, bound to Barcelona.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Arrived, Portugueſe ſhip ——, Motta, Oporto; ſhip Oſiris, Liverpool brig Aſſiſtance, Sweetzer, Charleſton; Hiram, Edmondſon, Jamaica, via Charleſton; ſchooner Mars, M'Culloch, N. Carolina; Favorite, Cotterill, New-York.

Cleared, ſchooner Two Friends, Crowel, Boſton.

Captain Cottle, politely handed us a liſt of American veſſels, left at Liverpool on the 12th January; but a latter one having been publiſhed, ſuperſedes its appearance—Nevertheleſs we gratefully acknowledge his attention.

Ship Canton, of and for this port, was at Buenos Ayres on the 4th December, expected to ſail in all that month. The Ship Three Siſters, Aurora & Sally of this port, were at Motevideo taking in cargos, the latter for Falmouth and a market.

Sch. Fancy, Wilſon, from hence to N. Providence, was caſt away on the 19th Jan. upon Eleutharia, veſſel loſt—half cargo ſaved by the wreckers. In the ſame gale 13 other veſſels were caſt away.

Ship Farmer, George, of this port, has arrived at N. Orleans from Jamaica.

Ship Diſpatch, Benners, from hence has arrived at Madras, and proceeded for Sumatra.

Sch. Enterprize, Ray, from hence, has arrived in the Miſſiſippi.

Sch. Sally, from Wilmington, arrived at Boſton, fell in with (Feb. 23, lat. 36, 50, long. 75) the brig Sarah, of Philadelphia, diſmaſted and full of water; no perſon on board.

March 11.

Yeſterday arrived the French brig La-Cerf, with Diſpatches from Havanna, for the French and Spaniſh Miniſters.

—

Capt. Oakford, who arrived yeſterday from Rouen in France, brings diſpatches to our executive from our Miniſter in France, who we are told, is heartily ſick of his ſituation and wiſhes to return.

—

Arrived, French National brig, Le Cert, Droualt. Brig Suſannah, Oakford, Rouen; Schr. Lydia, Rhodes, Waſhington; Sloop Eagle, Brunam, R. Iſland.

Cleared, Brig Clariſſa, Brewton, Liverpool; Maria, Jervis, Point Petre; Schr. Dolphin, Bioren, C. Francois.

Brig Lovely Lucy, Breevor, and brig Lewis, Wicks, from hence, have arrived at P. Republican.

Arrived brig Suſannah, Oakford. Capt. O. left at Havre on the 24th January ſhips Rouſeau, M'Leven, and Louiſa, Wilſon, of Philadelphia. Capt O. informs that a large force was deſtined for St. Domingo to ſail from Havre, on the 25th of January, and that the French troops were to embark at the Helvoetſluys for Louianna, on the 23d of January.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Arrived, ſhip Louiſa, Douglaſs, 67 days from Amſterdam. Feb. 27, lat. 34, long. 72½, ſpoke ſch'r. Adventure, Butterſworth, from Halifax, (N. C.) paſſed two brigs in the bay, one from Wilmington, (N. C.) the other from Kingſton, (Jam.)

The ſhip Suſannah, Forreſter, cleared at Charleſton 28th February for this port, is in the bay.

March 11.

Arrived, brig Mary, Eaſton, 13 days from Wilmington (N. C.)

Alſo, the Engliſh brig Friends, Metcalf, 31 days from Kingſton (Jam.) Feb. 17, ſpoke off the N. E. point of Heneaga, the ſhip Two Friends, Williams, of New London, from Naſſau to Turks Iſland.

The brig Fame, Murphy, of this port, has arrived at Kingſton (Jam.) Brig Veneſia captain M'Neil, to ſail 30th inſt. for New Orleans.

The brig Henry, Davis, of this port, had arrived at Jamaica from Aux Cays.

The brig Franklin was to ſail from Jamaica in 14 days.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

ECONOMY and DRY DOCKS!

A ſaving (not of one Guinea, but) of one Veſſel in three!!!

********* *& Co's Patent Navy Medicines,*

Celebrated for the cure of moſt diſeaſes to which a *Navy* is ſubject, and are in high eſtimation in the capitol and other places in the U. States, and are offered much cheaper than the materials of which they could be compounded,

FOR

Worms,	*Leaks,*
Barnacles,	*Rottenness,*
Crankness,	*Foulness,*
Craziness,	*Hogged veſſels, &c.*
Strains,	*&c.*

WORM DESTROYING DRY DOCKS.

Which cure veſſels of every ſize, age, and condition, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, &c. &c.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others which have been offered to the world, having originated (like Minerva ſolely in the brain of its author. A particular excellence of that remedy is, its being ſuited to every age, ſize, and frame; and is ſo peculiar in its operation, that it will produce the ſame effect on the delicate frame of a cock boat, and on the hardy ſides of live oak frigate; and will, without the hazard of binding or looſening, free the veſſel of every thing offenſive or injurious, by promoting a gradual tranſudation of the pitch, tar, turpentine and other extraneous matters, which may have been imbibed by the ſame.

*** To be had of the Inventor, at Waſhington, and no where elſe—ſo pleaſe apply there only.

[*Salem Gaz.*]

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability, dated

MALAGA, Dec. 1802.

"In conſequence of diſpatches from Government to Commodore Morris, and which Captain M——opened, he ſails to-morrow for the United States. The Cheſapeake is to follow, and Commodore Morris is to ſhift his flag on board of the New-York or John Adams, and continues on the ſtation. The Swedes had made a peace with Tripoli, by paying 150,000 dollars. It is alſo ſaid, there are ſeveral cruizers fitting out at Tripoli, which will be at ſea this winter. Tunis has demanded from the United States a frigate of 36 guns; and it is expected that Morocco will declare war againſt the United States before next ſpring; and if ſo, we ſhall have our hands full and to uſe the expreſſion of Conſul O'Brien,—"IT LOOKS RATHER SQUALLY HERE."

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability, dated Rouen, 3d January, 1802.

"I ſhall ſay nothing upon public affairs as it is now three months ſince I left Paris & all I have ſince heard worth men-

tioning to you is, that the Senate have paſſed a decree giving Bonaparte the title of *The Emperior of the Gauls.* I offer no comments."

—

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated South-Weſt Point. Feb. 22.

"We were informed laſt evenin by a gentleman of undoubted authority, that the port of New-Orleans is again OPEN to the Americans." *(Balt. Pap.)*

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

26th Day's Drawing.

No. 11508——25,000 dollars.

32694, 200 dols.

2824, 10778, 17411, 100 dols.

3781, 15868, 30717, 50 dols.

8084, 10342, 13587, 21833, 20340, 20761, 29078, 29475, 30524, 20 dols.

163 of 10 dols. Total loſs 13540.

The SHIP

Governor Strong,

will ſail in 15 days for Falmouth; for paſſage only (having excellent accommodations) apply to

A. HENDERSON & Co.

The Governor Strong is intended to be an early Fall Ship from Liverppol.

March 8. eo3t

Notice.

THE ſale of Dr. Orr's land will not take place, as advertiſed.

March 12.

WM. D. ROSS

Has juſt received and offers for ſale, one door below Hamilton and Green's, and oppoſite Rieketts, Newton & Co.

Ten hhds. firſt and ſecond quality

SUGAR,

20 bls. firſt and ſecond quality do.

A few hogſheads Weſt India

RUM,

And a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be ſold low, for caſh or a ſhort credit.

March 14. 2aw2w

Aſſeſors' Notice.

WHEREAS the Council for the Corporation of Alexandria has appointed us Aſſeſſors for the preſent year, and as the Revenue Law (under the penalty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) requires all maſters and miſtreſſes of families, to give into the Aſſeſſors, liſts of all male tithables belonging to, or reſiding in their reſpective families, and alſo, every owner of taxable property to give in a liſt of ſuch property within five days, after demand made thereof, by any Aſſeſſor—The Aſſeſſors, therefore, aware of the difficulty of obtaining ſuch liſts on perſonal application at the houſes of ſuch owners of property, they being frequently from home or buſily engaged, and many errors being unavoidable for the want of ſuch information, on account of the frequent transfer of property, and thoſe errors generally not diſcovered until the Collector calls for payment of taxes, after the time for appeal has elapſed, when no redreſs can be had.

They, therefore, requeſt all the citizens at their leiſure, within five days hereafter, may make out ſuch liſts and ſend them to the office of A. Faw, after which they will proceed on the premiſes, to examine the property and aſcertain the valuation without any further trouble or interruption to the citizens.

The Taxable Property to be contained in ſaid liſts, is as follows, viz.

All Houſes and Lots, and all unimproved Lots, deſignating the ſtreet or ſtreets on which they are ſituated, and by whom occupied; all four wheeled carriages, all chairs, ſulkies, or two wheeled riding carriages, all drays, carts and waggons, horſes, cows, and dogs; all tavern licenſes, and all male perſons, above the age of ſixteen years, comprehending clerks, journeymen, apprentices, aſſiſtants, ſervants and ſlaves.

For the information of thoſe unacquainted with the law, the following clauſe thereof is publiſhed—"And if any perſon whatever ſhall willfully omit, or miſrepreſent in the liſt given in, any tithable or other taxable property, or ſhall in any manner conceal the ſame from the knowledge of the Aſſeſſors, the perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax impoſed on ſuch tithable or taxable property."

A. FAW,
GEO. M'MUNN.

Note.—Thoſe gentlemen who act as agents, or have the management of taxable property for non-reſidents, will pleaſe note them, in making out liſts of their own property.

March 14. d6t

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has juſt received, and for ſale on moderate terms,

20 tons well aſſorted Bar Iron,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in pipes,

Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 *tons Bar Iron,*

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23. d

CLOVER SEED,
Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.
A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 28. d

Spangled Shoes.

S. CLARK has this day opened an elegant assortment of Ladies Spangled, Kid and Morocco Shoes.
March 1. d

William Hartshorne
Has just received and for sale,
One thousand bushels Limington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine, a few barrels Crab Cyder.
March 3.

JOHN G. LADD
HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,

100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvass,
2 bales fine Oznaburgs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhds. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

March 10. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octave volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.
Alex. Feb. 28. d

To Rent,
Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.
Jan. 19. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscription received by the Publishers*

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the twenty first day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale on the premises, in the Town of Alexandria, the following parcels of

LAND,

late the property of John Fitzgerald, deceased, sold pursuant to the directions of his will for the payment of his debts, to wit:

One parcel of Land lying up on the east side of union street & to the northward of Wilkes street, fronting seventy eight feet upon Union street and extending about two hundred feet into the river, having an alley of twenty feet running the whole depth; upon it is erected a frame warehouse; the ground is subject to an annual rent of 9l. 17s. 6d. It will be sold altogether or divided to accommodate purchasers. One half of a brewery, with all the implements and utensils necessary for carrying on the business upon a large scale, and a parcel of ground appertaining to it, fronting about forty feet upon Water street. The whole of the brewery and ground is now under a demise, at a rent of six hundred dollars per annum. A piece of ground immediately joining on the brewery, and fronting about forty feet on Water street, and extending one hundred and fifty feet on a twenty feet alley. A piece of ground fronting on Wolfe and St. Asaph's streets. This will be laid off into convenient lots. A piece of ground lying upon the south side of King street, extending 82 feet to a twelve feet alley; in the front is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and upon the alley a two story frame warehouse. A piece of ground lying upon Union and Wolfe streets, extending with Wolfe sixty two feet and an half, with Union about 120 feet. Upon this there are erected a large distillery, warehouse and compting room. The improvements were calculated for carrying on that business upon an extensive scale; there are three stills in it. Not having been occupied for some time past, the property is something out of repair. The ground is subject to an annual rent of 13l. 18s. 0d. There will be sold at the same time, a small tract of land contiguous to the town, containing 37 acres. This is subdivided, and will be sold in small parcels containing from 4 to 6 acres. The sale will be continued till the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money in hand when deeds will be executed to the purchasers; one other fourth in six months after the sale; one other fourth in twelve months, and the remaining fourth in eighteen months, for securing these payments deed of trust will be required upon the property conveyed from each purchaser for his part.

THOS. A. DIGGES,
JAMES KEITH,
Acting Executors of John Fitzgerald.
March 7. cods.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Prince George's County, a very dark brown HORSE, full fifteen hands and a half high, was well nicked and bobbed, and draws in a carriage. Whoever will give me information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if stolen *Forty Dollars* for the *Thief*.

DANIEL M'CARTY.
March 9. eo3t

To be Sold,
A SEINE upwards of 100 fathom long and about 12 feet deep—new last year. Enquire of
WILLIAM YEATES,
Pump-Maker, near Keith's wharf.
March 11. eo3t

For Sale;
Ten thousand bushels SALT,
Viz.
Turk's Island, Cadiz, Ground Ailum and Liverpool.
Ground Alium Salt in sacks of four bushels each.
A quantity of Cork Wood,
Boston Beef in bls.
Tongues and Sounds in kegs,
Mould and dipp'd Candles by the box,
Herrings by the bbl.
Nova Scotia do. by the box,
A few qr. casks London particular Madeira Wine.
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchant's Wharf,
March 9. d3toe3t

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.
Have just received, and offer for Sale, at their store on the corner of Prince and Water streets,
A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and childrens'
SHOES,
of almost every description; large coarse shoes and boots for fishermen. *Also,*
Geneva in pipes,
N. E. Rum in bbls.
Mackerel in do.
No. 1 & 2 Beef and Pork, (Boston Inspection,)
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
A few doz. Sifters and Sugar boxes,
N. E. Plank,
Fresh Rhode Island Lime,
James River manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
James River Coal, suitable for Smith's work,
Also, on board the sloop Hannah, at Harper's Wharf,
A cargo of coarse SALT, suitable for the fishery. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find an allowance by taking it from on board.
Cash given for Indian Corn.
March 4. eotf

TO LET,
A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke House djoining. Also, a Stable for two horses, &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particu. enquire of the Printer.
Jan. 14. eo

Notice.

Whereas Joseph Cary did by Deed of Trust, dated the 1st of August, 1800, convey to the subscribers, for the benefit of the creditors, all his property real and personal of every description, we thereby give notice, that by and with the advice and consent of the creditors, we have appointed Mr. *John M'Iver*, our agent and attorney in fact, who is fully authorised and empowered to collect and receive all debts due to the said Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise.

JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In pursuance of said power I hereby call upon all persons who are indebted to Joseph Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise, to make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the said Cary, are requested to lodge the same with me.

JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in Fact for the Trustees of Joseph Cary.
March 4. 2aw12t

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a large quantity of Tan Bark, for which they will give a generous price, if delivered in good order.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.
AND
ISAAC SHREVE.
FOR SALE,
Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil, and Hatters' Wool.
EZRA KINSEY and Co.
Feb. 5. taw8t

Cash given for rags.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE Sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. It will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun.
THOMAS L. LEE, } *Executors.*
Jan. 24. 2aw 18t

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.
March 3. 2w

Valuable Property and Cash,
TO BE DISPOSED OF
FOR WET & DRY GOODS.

The moieties of two large tracts of LAND lying on Sandy river, in the county of Kenhawa, state of Virginia, the title papers of which are ready and immediate conveyance may be made. To this property are attached *Two Thousand Dollars* in Cash, to be disposed of in the same manner. These lands are represented to be valuable, and will be parted with at nearly the cost of warrants and original charges. Necessity compels this property to be offered for sale, that a dividend may take place with those interested, some of whom much want their proportion of the money therein vested.

To view the plats, title papers, &c. call on Mr. Groverman.
Feb. 24. 2 tw 3tp

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land on Acquia Creek in the County of Stafford state of Virginia, containing 105 acres—it adjoins Mr. Daniel C. Brent's Richland tract, is one mile from Potomac river, 12 from Fredericksburgh, and 48 from the City of Washington. The land is level and the soil of a good quality, and is uncommonly well adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn, it has on it an overseer's house, a good barn, and some other small houses, a good apple orchard, a stone quarry on the bank of the creek, from which stone may be conveyed to market at less expence than from any other in that part of the country, eight or ten acres of valuable meadow Land, and several of the best fishing shores on that creek, one of which, and four acres of land are rented for 22 pounds per annum. On the opposite side of the creek are large banks of the richest shell marl, by which the whole of this land might, with little expence, be rendered very fertile it being nearly surrounded by the creek—the marl might be carried in boats to almost any part of it. The tract is supposed to have a sufficiency of timber on it, but should the purchaser wish it, he may be supplied with any quantity of the proprietor's wood land on the opposite side of the creek, not exceeding 50 acres, at a moderate price. The facility of conveying produce to Alexandria and the City of Washington from this farm must render it an advantageous possession to any person residing in either. For terms apply to

PHINEAS JANNEY, Alexandria.
March 3. taw3w

A great bargain in Land.

Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 1st of June next,

A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty six acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the subscribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoak house, stables, &c. &c. with several fine springs of water, together with a fine flourishing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the situation considered remarkably healthy.

Any person wishing to view the land, may be shewn it by applying to Edward Washington Esquire, who now has it in possession, until Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaser.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of sale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and six months.

WM. NEWTON,
J. MUNCASTER,
HEZ. SMOOT, } *Trustees.*
March 5. 2aw

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

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